

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE  
IN ITSELF.

BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS, APRIL 28, 1915. — [PART 38] — 1  
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# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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# The Illustrated War News.



Photo. C.N.

A GUN OF THE KIND GALLANTLY RECOVERED FROM THE GERMANS BY THE CANADIANS: A CANADIAN 4.7.



## THE GREAT WAR.

THIS week we have been learning a great deal about ourselves and the wars we are fighting. It is not only that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George have been telling us unexpected things about our energies in armaments and the numbers of men we have sent out to the Continental sphere of fighting: we have also gained knowledge from a series of reports of the immense and world-wide scheme of our campaigning. This Britain that some imagined was wrapped up in the mufflers of national lethargy has not only provided with amazing energy an army of 725,000 men for France and Flanders—with the promise of more to follow—it is also providing armies for and is undertaking six other wars on various portions of the civilised and uncivilised globe. While our Allies are fighting one or two or more wars, we are fighting seven. While our Allies are engaged, mainly, on or about their own fronts, we are engaged on fronts many thousands of miles away from our own ports. There is not the slightest disparagement of our Allies in this. They have not the need for our activities, and, where the Russians and French can help us, they are helping us. But, whether they are helping us or not, we are fighting these wars, and they are against Germany and her allies; and because we are fighting them we are proving with practical emphasis that those who talk of our not doing our fair share against our enemies are talking nonsense.

We are not only fighting in France and Flanders, we are also fighting or are ready to fight in Egypt. With the French, we are acting against the Turks in the Dardanelles; and with the French we are fighting the Germans in the Cameroons. Alone, we are pushing forward campaigns against German East Africa, German South-West Africa, and,



PRESENT AT THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL—FOR THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": MR. H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT.

Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, War-Artist of the "Illustrated London News," whose telling and dramatically presented battlefield scenes at Antwerp and in West Flanders, during the earlier winter campaign, attracted widespread attention, has since then had the extreme good fortune to be present, by special courtesy of our Russian allies, at the furious fighting immediately preceding the fall of Przemyśl, and at the surrender of the famous fortress. A series of his remarkable battlefield sketches of quite extraordinary interest will appear in facsimile in the "Illustrated London News" next Friday, April 30. For between thirty and forty years Mr. Seppings-Wright's pencil has not missed an important campaign.

further afield, against the Turks in the Basra province of the Persian Gulf. It must also be remembered that, with the French, we attacked and conquered German Togoland in August of last year; and that we helped the Japanese to capture the German stronghold in the East, Tsing-tau. The Australian Navy has been busy subjugating isolated German colonies since the beginning of the war also.

Of our work in France and Flanders we have been hearing a good deal from week to week. From Egypt we have not heard so much, but this is rather more the fault of the Turks than ourselves. They have given our men one brisk bit of fighting and a handful of skirmishes, and after that the Ottoman effort declined, and it is unlikely that we can expect any degree of activity here for the future. Against the Dardanelles, however, it seems apparent that our work, after the prelude played by the big guns of the Allied fleets, is only commencing. With the unlucky sinking of the *E 15*, the dash of the *Renard* up the Straits and the renewal of the long-range bombardment point to a fresh activity. The rumours from Germany of a joint French and British expeditionary army being landed at Enos; our knowledge of General d'Amade's force, and its promised use against the Turks; as well as the strange accident to the British troop-ship *Manitou*, which lost many men in endeavouring to get the troops away under threat of torpedoing (which failed in a thoroughly Turkish fashion)—all point to the presence of troops near the Dardanelles, and lead us to understand that the fresh activities will take the shape of a land attack against the Ottoman strongholds here in conjunction with the Fleets. From Basra we heard very good news last week, news that is amplified now by reports that not only tell us of the disorganised flight of the Turks after the action of Shaiba, but also tell us of the advance of

[Continued overleaf.]





**MEN WHOSE GALLANTRY AND DETERMINATION SAVED A SITUATION NEAR YPRES AND RECAPTURED 47 GUNS: CANADIANS AT THE CHARGE.**

On April 24, the War Office announced: "The fight for the ground into which the Germans penetrated. . . continues. The loss of this part of the line laid bare the left of the Canadian Division, which was forced to fall back in order to keep in touch with the right of the neighbouring troops. In the rear of the latter had been four Canadian 4.7 guns, which thus passed into the hands of the enemy. But

some hours later the Canadians made a most brilliant and successful advance, recapturing these guns and taking a considerable number of German prisoners. . . . The Canadians had many casualties, but their gallantry and determination undoubtedly saved the situation. Their conduct has been magnificent throughout." The photographs were taken during training.—[Photo, by Alfieri.]



the British to Nakhailah and the further flight of the enemy to Rattavi, a point which places them fifty miles from Basra and secures the Admiralty oil-fields—one reason of the fighting—against attack for some time to come.

In the various African campaigns we have been fighting steadily, but not always luckily. In the Cameroons our efforts have fluctuated between success and set back a good deal. A mounted detachment of the West African Frontier Force, acting from Kano, broke its way through the difficult and tangled country on Aug. 25 last, and was able to get as far as Saraste on the Benue River. It was heavily attacked on the 29th, and driven back to Nigeria. Two other Anglo-French expeditions were launched into the country, but both the difficulties of the land and the Germans overcame

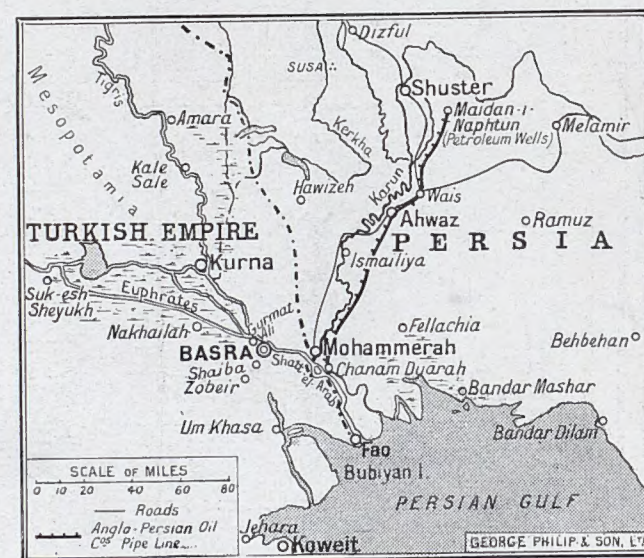


A SCENE OF ONE OF BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: THE CAMEROONS, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE HAD TO RETREAT TO THE CENTRE OF THEIR COLONY.

them, and for a time the land attack played second-fiddle to the sea assault, in which the *Cumberland* and *Dwarf* played their plucky parts. Late in September, Duala and Bonaberi were bombarded, surrendered, and Anglo-French troops were landed; and Ukoko, on the French Congo border, was also taken. From these bases the invasion was moved forward, and most of the railway towns on the coast came into our hands, the railway terminus, Japoma, falling about Oct. 1. Since this, the fighting has

been working inland, the Germans, after stubborn bush-fighting, falling back to the high plateaux in the centre of the colony. Three Anglo-French columns are following them thither. The Cameroons present a hopeless case as far as the Germans are concerned.

The campaign against German South-West Africa was at first rather complicated by the abortive rebellion in the African Union. Still, progress of a definite nature has been made. In late August the Germans showed activity by raiding the Union territory, and from thence on there was an alternation of attack on our part and surprises from the enemy. A decisive stroke, however, was made by General Botha's forces on Sept. 18, when Lüderitz Bay was captured by an expedition, and one of the railway termini taken. On September 27 this force surprised a German post at Anichab, but at the same time a British force operating in the south-east



A SCENE OF ONE OF BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: THE PERSIAN GULF, WHERE THE TURKS HAVE BEEN DEFEATED AGAIN; SHOWING THE BASRA DISTRICT, WITH SHAIBA.

advancing from three directions: the Central force from Angra Pequena; the Southern force, under Colonel Vandeventer, from the Orange River—that is, from Warmbad; and the Eastern force from Bechuanaland.

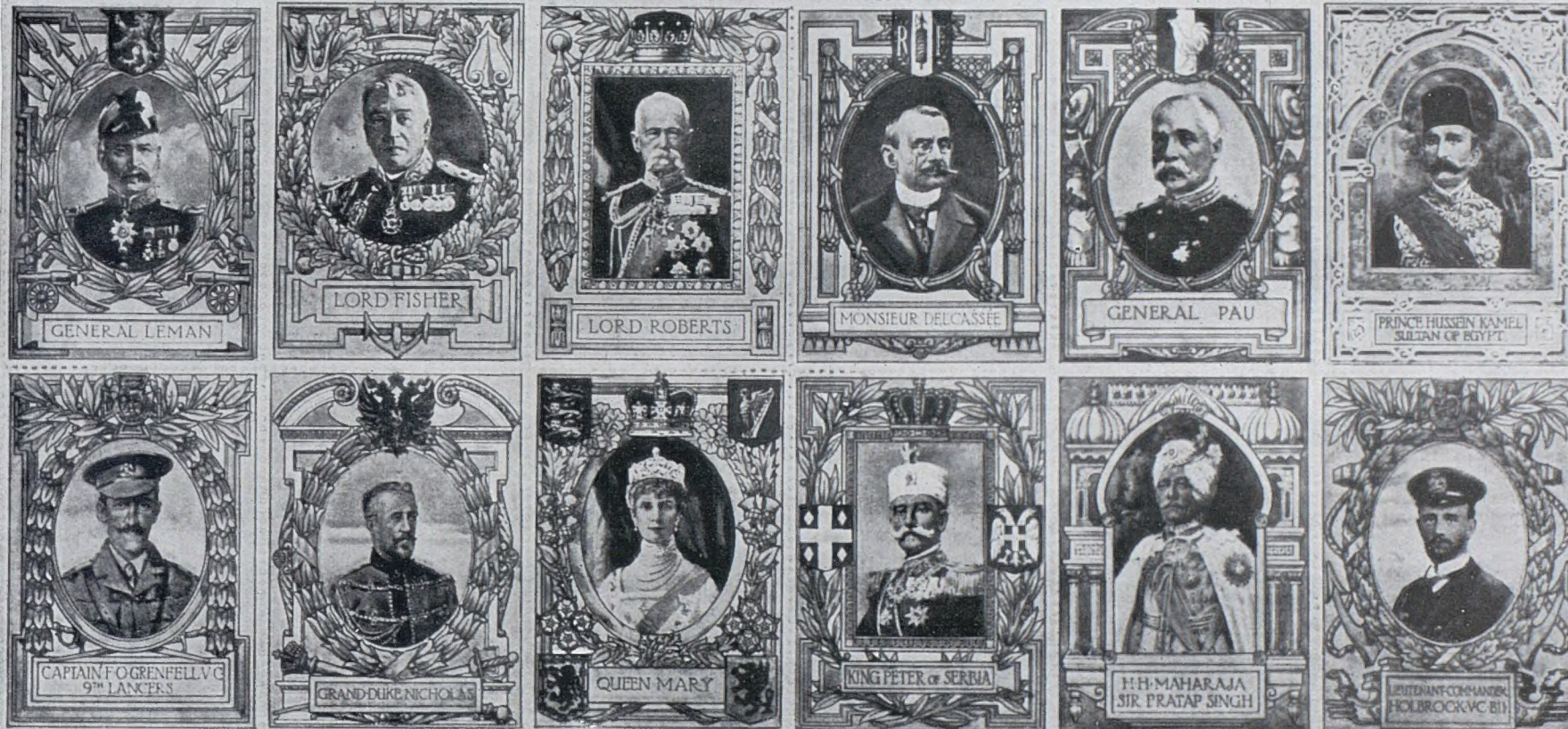
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Sheet No. 2.

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## THE WAR-HEROES STAMPS—TO PROVIDE WORKSHOPS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: PORTRAITS BENEFITING THE ROBERTS MEMORIAL FUND.

The Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, of which the President is H.R.H. Princess Christian, is doing practical work in raising a Lord Roberts Memorial Fund to benefit disabled soldiers and sailors by providing workshops for them, and their latest idea is of value. They are issuing a series of stamps in colour, in sheets of twelve, giving portraits of Royal personages, commanders and other celebrities of

the war. We illustrate the second sheet, and the collection of a hundred and forty-four should result in a quite historic album. Each sheet of twelve costs a shilling. Orders for the first two, at 1s. each, with 1d. for postage, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, the Lord Roberts Memorial Fund, 122, Brompton Road, S.W., or to Messrs. Fawcett and Co., 125, Strand, W.C. Albums can be bought



These forces have already captured the military and trading centre of Keetmanshoop, that stands on the railway in the south of the colony, and are pushing their way after the defeated enemy at a great pace. German South-West Africa should be doomed, for Keetmanshoop is the business capital of German Namaqualand, and is one of the few towns of first importance in the colony.

Against German East Africa our efforts have not been too happy, and the only satisfaction we can gain from them is that we have held our own in the face of forces greatly outnumbering ours. In British East Africa little more than a thousand effectives could be mustered, and in Northern Rhodesia there were but a handful of police and civilian volunteers to hold the frontier. Against this the Germans seem to have had something like five or six thousand natives and Europeans, and were exceedingly well found in machine-guns. The fighting was opened by the bombardment of Dar-es-Salaam, the German capital, on Aug. 13, much damage being done,

including the sinking of the floating dock. Later, the Germans attempted to break through on the Rhodesian border at two places, and were beaten back by the police. In August the Germans pushed an expedition out against the Uganda Railway, which went astray and

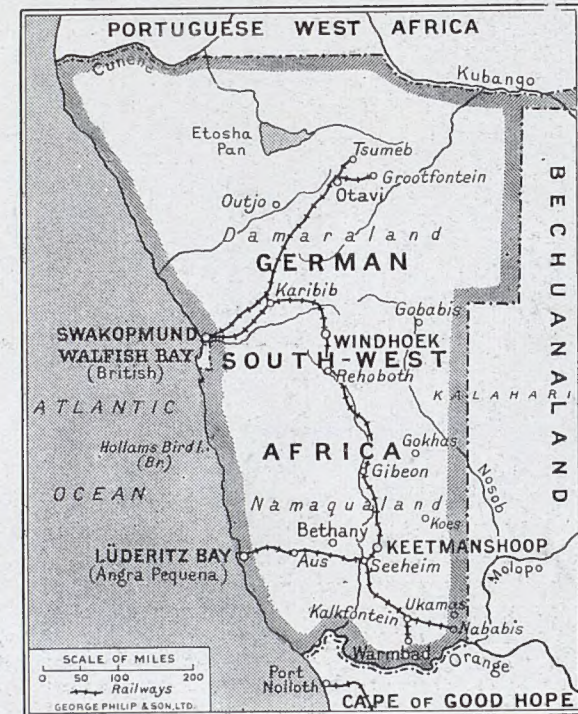


A SCENE OF ONE OF BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS:  
GERMAN EAST AFRICA, SHOWING JASSIN.

was captured by British troops, now reinforced from India. In early September there were several attempted invasions of British East Africa, but these were met and defeated, and we were able to thrust our way

across their border. In October the Germans attempted a march along the coast in some force, striking at Mombasa. They were met at Gazi, held, and ultimately driven back. After this there seem to have been a number of intermittent raids across the northern frontier, and these resulted in an expedition being sent to clear the Germans out of our coastal territory early in January. This was done successfully; but the force, pushing over the German border, was met at Jassin somewhere between Jan. 12 and 18, was overpowered by the strength of the German machine-guns, and forced to surrender. This seems to have been the only definite success the Germans can claim.

Along the line in France and Flanders the most interesting events of the week are the capture of Hill 60 near Ypres and the German thrust at the Allied line above that town. The attack upon Hill 60 appears to have been a particularly brilliant piece of work on the part of our troops. The hill, which dominates the district about Zillebeke and Klein Zillebeke, was first mined, and then rushed with the bayonet. Our men suffered heavily in the charge, but it is estimated that the enemy suffered a great deal more. Once occupying the hill, we have held it; and though savage counter-attacks have been launched on nearly all

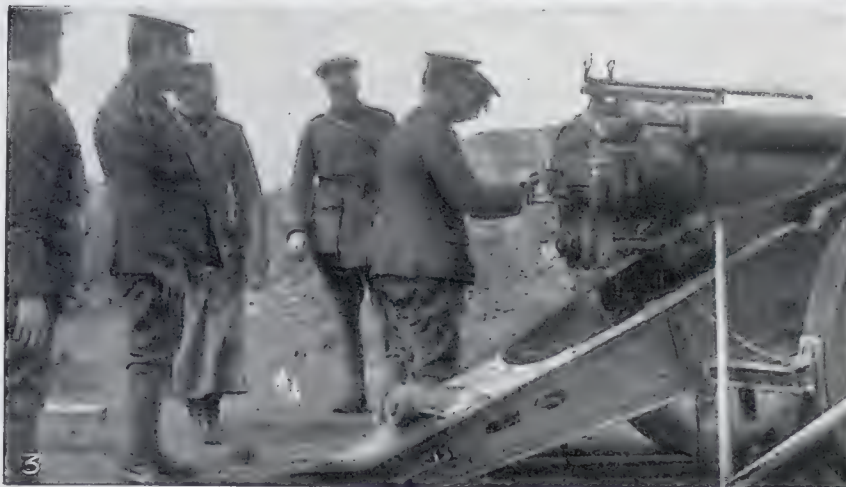


A SCENE OF ONE OF BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: GERMAN  
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, WHERE GENERAL BOTHA IS CARRYING ALL  
BEFORE HIM; SHOWING WOLFISH BAY AND KEETMANSHOOP.

Along the line in France and Flanders the most interesting events of the week are the capture of Hill 60 near Ypres and the German thrust at the Allied line above that town. The attack upon Hill 60 appears to have been a particularly brilliant piece of work on the part of our troops. The hill, which dominates the district about Zillebeke and Klein Zillebeke, was first mined, and then rushed with the bayonet. Our men suffered heavily in the charge, but it is estimated that the enemy suffered a great deal more. Once occupying the hill, we have held it; and though savage counter-attacks have been launched on nearly all

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**SERBIA PREPARED TO RESIST FURTHER INVASION AND SHARE IN THE GENERAL STRUGGLE: THE CROWN PRINCE AT THE FRONT.**

The Crown Prince of Serbia said the other day: "The Army recently mobilised on our northern frontier, which contained large German units, has now disappeared. It was the enemy's intention to crush us and join, if possible, with Bulgaria and march to the relief of the Turks. Fortunately, the success of our Russian allies forced an abandonment of this plan. Although our losses have been terrific, our

Army is still intact and as courageous and determined as ever, and when our Allies, whose help never failed us at a critical moment, need ours, we hope to contribute our full share." Our photographs show: (1) Soldiers entrenched; (2) An officer being shaved; (3) The Crown Prince (third from left) inspecting defences at Belgrade; and (4) Chatting with the men.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]



the days of the week we have driven them back, and have steadily consolidated our position. The value of this forward move is that we have taken a point acting as a screen for the hill that dominates the whole of the Ypres area. If we can make this position at all amenable to our purpose, we probably have the means of breaking the long-attacked Menin line of our enemy.

The attack of the Germans to the north-east of Ypres came surprisingly, and its unexpectedness has led some to inflate what seems a small move forward as another attempt to reach Calais by working to

time-schedule. The Germans are said to have employed on Thursday morning the entirely illegal device of asphyxiating gas, either through bombs or by allowing the wind to blow its fumes along from their lines of works. The effects of this gas were felt as far back as the second French line, and the infantry in the works are said to have been rendered incapable of defence. Under these conditions, the Germans rushed forward and made ground on a line running from Steenstraete to Lange-marck. The Germans claim to have got to the right bank of the Yser; the French admit it, but state that they



CLAD IN IRON AT THE TIME: A SOLDIER WHOSE ARMOUR IS MADE OF CHARITY NAILS.

This figure of a knight is in Vienna. Its armour consists of nails driven into it. Anyone may drive in a nail on the payment of tenpence, and the money is devoted to the widows and orphans fund.—[Photograph by Topical.]

were driven back as soon as they arrived. The French also claim that much of the ground forced in this surprise attack has been regained, and

they can also report with every accent of certainty that the effect of the attack is purely local and that the line has in no way been pierced. To us a striking detail of this episode is the part played by the Canadian troops. The retirement of the line laid bare the left of the Canadian Division, which had to go back to keep touch with the retreating front. In doing this, four 4.7 guns were left in the hands of the Germans. Although they had been fighting gallantly, and had taken much of the danger out of a grave situation by their resolute courage, the Canadians went back for their guns at the first chance. With magnificent dash they drove their way to their old positions, and not only retrieved the guns, but bagged a number of German prisoners.

Most of the interest in the east is locked up with the fighting in the Carpathian passes. The mixed Austrian and German armies are making a sturdy if slightly disorganised resistance, and steadily claiming all the victories. The Russians opened the week with a summary which gave them the capture of the principal chain of the Carpathians, and 70,000 Austrian prisoners to boot. Otherwise, our Allies have mainly reported strong assaults repulsed—nearly always with great loss—though no definite point of advance seems to have been made.

LONDON: APRIL 26, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



THE ONLY RELIC OF ST. GEORGE IN ENGLAND: A PIECE OF ONE OF THE SAINT'S ARM-BONES.

The fact that St. George's Day was celebrated last week adds additional interest to this photograph, which illustrates what is claimed to be the only relic of England's patron saint, or, at all events, the only relic in this country. It consists of a piece of an arm-bone (seen in the little glass case held by the angels), and Carthusian monks brought it over here from France, where it had been venerated for centuries, forty years ago. The relic is in the possession of St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Southwark.

Photograph by Clarke.



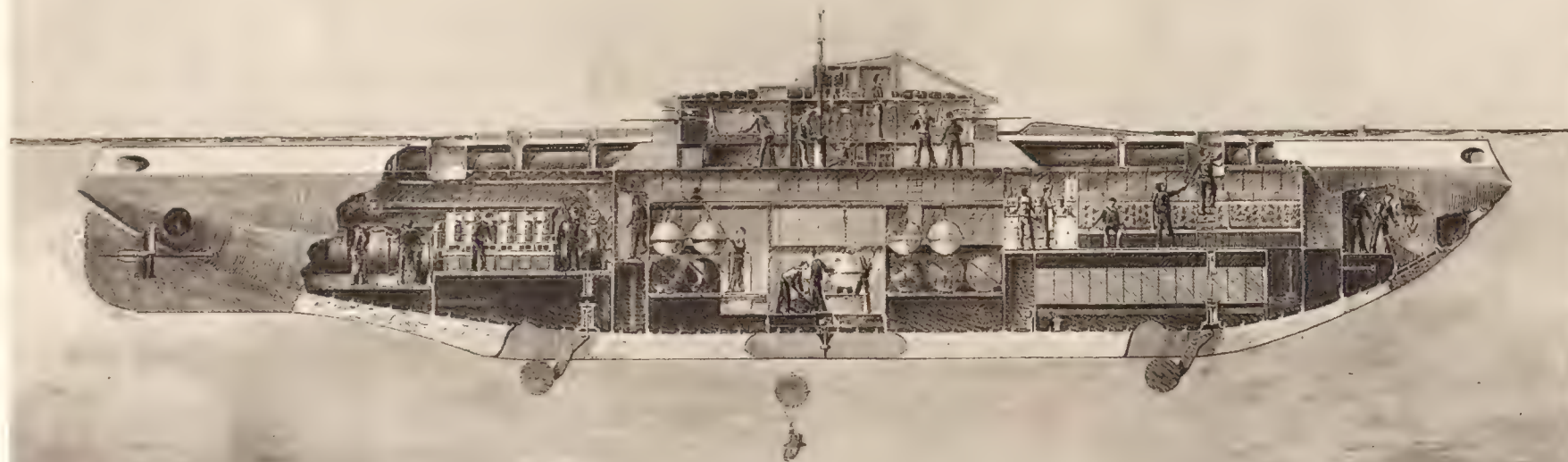


WINTER FASHIONS IN THE FRENCH TRENCHES: DUMANET'S EVERY-DAY WEAR DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS.

The French War Ministry has looked after the winter wear of the troops all along the battle-line with continuous solicitude in the matter of head-gear against frost-bite; and the gallant Dumanet at the front has been well furnished to withstand the bleak rigours of the campaign throughout. Our illustrations (from sketches made on the spot by Georges Leroux) will give an idea of the habiliments most in favour.

The customary wear comprised Balaclava caps of varying patterns, with the *Adipi* worn over all, with goat-skin coats, similar in appearance to the cold-weather dress served out to the British troops and the hairy "poshteens" which the Simla authorities provided in advance for the men of the Indian Contingent. The skin coats were put on for extra warmth over the long grey-blue uniform coat.





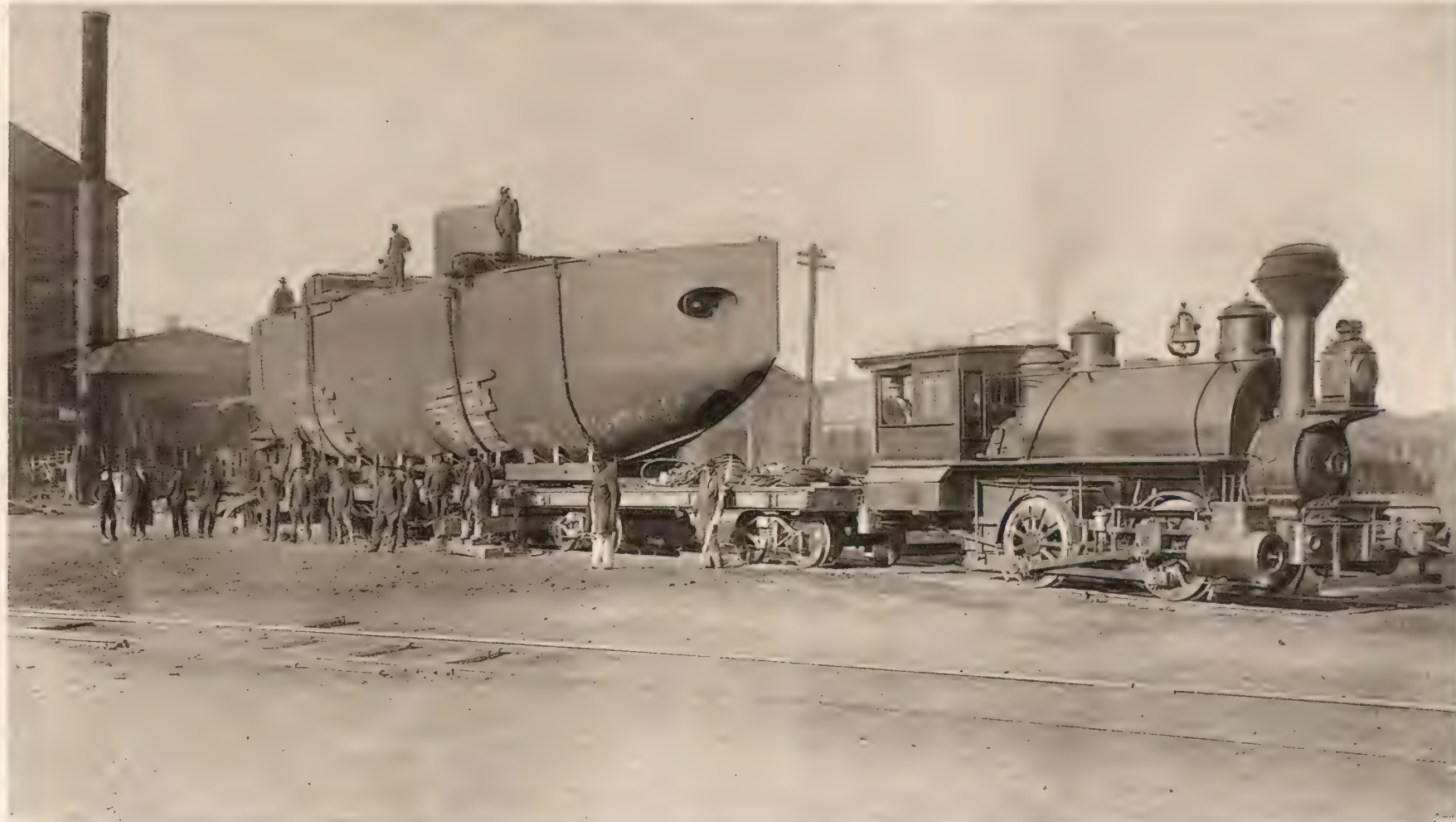
ABLE TO TRAVEL ON THE SEA-BED AND LAY MINES: A "LAKE" SUBMARINE—A TYPE POSSESSED BY THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Considerable interest has been aroused as to the method by which Germany is transporting submarines by land to the neighbourhood of the Straits of Dover. Our second illustration of how one of the "Lake" submarines constructed before the war in America for the Russians was transported by rail to the port of shipment, is instructive. Russia in recent years has purchased various boats of the "Lake"

"even-keel submersible" pattern direct from the makers in Connecticut, and the bows section of one of these craft is shown in transit. A special feature of the "Lake" submarines is that they do not dive, but submerge horizontally, sinking on an even keel. They are fitted, in addition, with wheels below the hull for creeping on the sea-bed, and can operate—as they have done over considerable

[Continued opposite]





*Continued.* **HOW SUBMARINES MAY BE CONVEYED OVERLAND: A "LAKE" SET ON RAILWAY-TRUCKS FOR THE BEGINNING OF A JOURNEY.**

distances—in shallow waters, usually at depths not exceeding forty feet. These are the two main points in the "Lake" design. We see in our first illustration one of the vessels in longitudinal section. The interior arrangements are: the torpedo-firing compartment in the bows, the crew's living quarters, the mine-magazine amidships, the motor propelling machinery aft. On the upper deck are seen the principal navigation details of equipment, and the light turret-gun armament (housed inside when under water), which is carried for surface encounter. Beneath the hull are two wheels forward and one wheel aft for traversing the bottom, the propellers moving the vessel. Besides acting as a torpedo firing submarine, the "Lake" boat is for mine-laying, the mines being deposited through an aperture in the bottom framing.





THE OLD AND THE NEW NAVY, OFF BELGIUM: H.M.S. "EXCELLENT" (DATING FROM THE 'SEVENTIES) AND A NAVAL SEAPLANE.

In his recently published despatch regarding the naval operations off the Belgian coast, Rear-Admiral Hood said: "It soon became evident that more and heavier guns were required in the flotilla. The Scouts, therefore, returned to England, while H.M.S. 'Venerable' and several older cruisers, sloops, and gun-boats arrived to carry on the operations." The "Excellent" is one of the old "flat-iron" gun-

boats of forty years ago, so nicknamed from their shape. Of late years they have been used for harbour and instructional service. The "Excellent" (formerly called the "Handy"), of 508 tons, was renamed on taking the place of the old wooden line-of-battle ship "Excellent," as a gunnery school-ship. Our photograph was taken during the operations described in Rear-Admiral Hood's despatch.





**A SEAPLANE STARTING AFTER DELIVERING DESPATCHES: OUR NAVY HELPING TO CHECK THE GERMAN RUSH TOWARD CALAIS.**

The Navy had an important share in stopping the German advance along the Belgian coast, between October 17 and November 9, as described by Rear-Admiral Hood in his despatch of November 11, published on April 13. "The flotilla," he writes, "was organised to prevent the movement of large bodies of German troops along the coast roads from Ostend to Nieuport, to support the left flank of the Belgian

Army, and to prevent any movement by sea of the enemy's troops." After brief details of his flotilla's brilliant service, the Admiral continues: "Enemy submarines were seen and torpedoes were fired, and during the latter part of the operations the work of the torpedo-craft was chiefly confined to the protection of the larger ships. It gradually became apparent that the rush of the enemy had been checked."



## Little Lives of Great Men.

XV.—GENERAL SIR HORACE SMITH-DORRIEN.

GENERAL Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien was born in 1858, the fifth son of Colonel Robert Algernon Smith-Dorrien, of Haresfoot, Herts. Educated at Harrow, he chose the Army for his career, and entered the Sherwood Foresters (the Derby Regiment) in 1876. Twenty-three years later he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel. In the interval he had seen much active service, and had won high distinction. He first smelt powder in 1879, when he served through the Zulu War, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal, with clasp. Three years later he was in Egypt, and for his services in the campaign in 1882 he was decorated with the medal and the Khedive's Star. Two years later he took part with the Egyptian Army in the Nile Expedition, and saw the Soudan Campaign of 1885-87, adding to his distinctions further mention in despatches, the Distinguished Service Order, the 4th Class of the Medjidieh, and the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. Ordered later to India, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien served as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in Bengal from 1893 to 1894. For two years thereafter he was Assistant Adjutant-General for the Punjab, and during that period he acted as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Brigade in the Chitral Relief Force. The Tirah Campaign on the North-West Frontier (1897-98) gave him his next opportunity of active service. He was again mentioned in despatches, receiving the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel and the medal with two clasps. The year 1898 saw

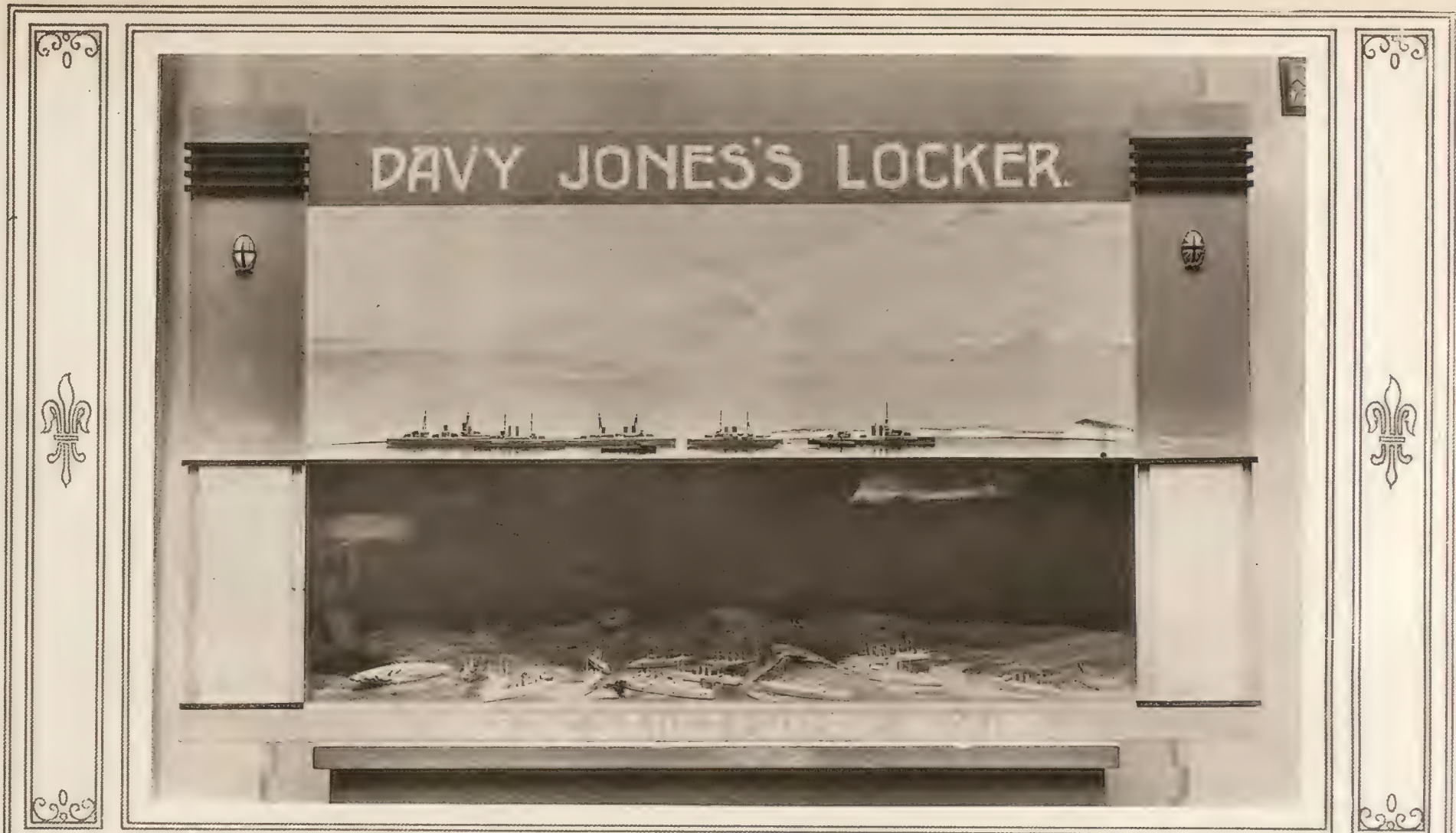


A FAMOUS LEADER: GENERAL SIR HORACE LOCKWOOD SMITH-DORRIEN,  
G.C.B., K.C.B., D.S.O., ETC.

*From the Painting by J. St. Helier Lander.*

him back again in Egypt, where he won fresh honours in the Nile Expedition, was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet rank of Colonel. The South African War saw him Major-General commanding a Brigade, and subsequently a Division. Twice mentioned in despatches for South African service, he was promoted to the full rank of Major-General, and received the Queen's Medal. From 1901 to 1903 he was again in India as Adjutant-General, and subsequently took command of the 4th Quetta Division. He was knighted in 1904. In 1906 he became Lieut.-General, and in 1907 he returned home to be Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot. This office he held until 1912, the year that saw his promotion to the full rank of General. Thereafter he held the Southern Command, from which he passed last August to command an Army Corps in the British Expeditionary Force. The events of the last five months have added to Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's reputation. In his famous despatch describing the retreat from Mons, Sir John French wrote of his colleague: "I say without hesitation that the saving of the left wing of the Army under my command on the morning of Aug. 26 could never have been accomplished unless a Commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination had been present to personally conduct the operation." And, at the Aisne Sir Horace was again praised for "particularly marked and distinguished service in critical situations," and also for the "utmost ability" with which he had, since the beginning of the campaign, carried out all his chief's orders and instructions.





**A SHOP-WINDOW HIT AT THE "COMPLETE BLOCKADE" FIASCO OF THE GERMAN NAVY: "DAVY JONES'S LOCKER."**

It has been said that one need only stare up into the sky to attract a crowd, but there is some reason for the knots of people who halt in front of a window in High Holborn, in which a firm of well-known model-makers have arranged an object-lesson on the futile "blockade" from which the Germans anticipated so much. The model, which we illustrate, has been cleverly made by Messrs. Bassett-Lowke, to

represent a section of the surface and bottom of the sea, appropriately dubbed Davy Jones's Locker! On the surface are models of such British ships as H.M.S. "Iron Duke," "Dreadnought," cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines, and at the bottom of the sea are German war-ships put out of action by the British during the war, including the "Blücher," "Emden," "Scharnhorst," "Gneisenau," etc.





**A SIX-MEDALLED CORPS MASCOT: A THIRTY-YEARS-OLD INDIAN MULE—WEARING THE DECORATIONS IT HAS WON IN THE FIELD.**

This mule, belonging to the 10th Mule Corps of the Indian Army, must surely hold the age-record among transport-animals in the war, being, it is stated, upwards of thirty years old. The animal also is entitled to—and wears in front of its saddle, as our photograph shows—medals for six campaigns. Mules reckon next after horses for general usefulness in war, and are much less liable to disease on

service, besides needing less attention and grooming. On the average they live to nearly twice as long. Mules, if they are seldom fit for work till their fourth or fifth year, often last and work up to their twenty-fourth year. But they are rarely effective after that, so that the veteran seen here in all probability represents a record which will stand for a long while.





Many of the Tartars  
and Mahomedans in a summer  
sight to see them fall out and  
perform their devotions. A mat or shawl  
or a carpet is placed on the snow  
in the Repakhians & the Cossack face. Heora lay  
down his arms and prayers while  
his fellow men moved forward.

**BY AN ARTIST WITH THE RUSSIANS: MOHAMMEDAN COSSACKS FALLEN OUT TO PERFORM THEIR DEVOTIONS WHILE ON THE MARCH.**

The Eastern Cossacks differ widely in character and custom from those of Europe. Writing on the Russian Army, Mr. Stanley Washburn said recently (in the "Times"): "What I have said applies to the European Cossack, but not in the least to his Oriental brother or to his cousins from the Caucasus. . . One of these regiments was clad in a *shuba* (or baggy great-coat) of undressed sheep-skin dyed a deep

claret colour, while the other wore a similar garment of a brilliant orange hue. All had busbies about the size of a bushel skip with hair on it 6 inches or 8 inches long. Few of them understood any Russian except the commands." Mr. Seppings-Wright's wonderful sketches of the Fall of Przemysl appear in next Friday's "Illustrated London News." [Drawn by H. V. Seppings-Wright, Special Artist with the Russians.]





BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: I.—THE CAMEROONS: RIVER AND BUSH SCENES WITHIN THE FIGHTING ZONE.

According to a recent Paris *communiqué*: "After the hard fighting of the last few months the German troops in the Cameroon have been compelled to retreat towards the high plateaux in the centre of that colony." For some time a blockade of the Cameroon coast has been in operation. Photograph No. 1 shows vessels sunk in the River Cameroon by the enemy, to bar the channel. Here it was that last

September the Germans tried to destroy H.M.S. "Cumberland" and the gun-boat "Dwarf" by infernal machines in boats. Photograph No. 2 shows a British picket-boat carrying a landing party ashore up-country. No. 3 is a bush battle-incident; a native gun-detachment in action with a light field-piece. No. 4 shows natives of the British North Nigerian Regiment and one of the British regimental officers.





**BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: I.—THE CAMEROONS: THE NIGERIAN ARTILLERY DURING THE GALLANT ATTACK ON MOUNTAIN HILL CAMP.**

The British officer from whose sketch (dated February) this drawing was made, writes: "A further advance in Baré-Dschang district: Attack on Mountain Hill Camp at 3 a.m. Our forces came unexpectedly on the camp in the dark, and were subjected to a terrific fire from the ridge, the German marksmen being helped by flare rockets. The enemy were driven off the ridge after a three-hours'

engagement, during which the Nigerian Artillery suffered heavily." Lord Lucas stated recently in the House of Lords: "In Northern Cameroon combined British and French forces . . . are dealing with German strongholds in the Mandara Hills and on the Benue River. . . . The Allied Expeditionary Force, under General Dobell, is operating along the two main lines of railway."





BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: II.—THE DARDANELLES: A TURKISH SEAPLANE NEAR FORT MEDJIDIE; AND GALLANT DESTROYERS OF SUBMARINE "E 15."

The Admiralty, on April 21, recorded: "The Submarine 'E 15,' which grounded on Kephez Point last Saturday, appears to have been in danger of falling into the enemy's hands in a serviceable condition. . . . During the night of the 18th, two picket boats, that of H.M.S. 'Triumph,' under Lieut-Commander Eric Robinson, who commanded the expedition, assisted by Lieut. Arthur Brooke Webb, R.N.R., and Midshipman John Woolley, and that of H.M.S. 'Majestic,' under Lieut. Claude Godwin, attacked the submarine, which was torpedoed and rendered useless. . . ." Our illustrations show: No. 1, A Turkish seaplane in tow near Fort Medjidie; No. 2, Lieut. A. B. Webb; No. 3, Lieut-Commander (now Commander) E. Robinson; No. 4, Lieut. C. Godwin.—[Portraits by Russell.]





BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: II.—THE DARDANELLES: THE "SUFFREN" AND "BOUVET" IN THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE KEPHEZ FORTS.

The "Suffren" (left) and "Bouvet" (right) were two of the four French battle-ships sent in as an ashore squadron to attack the western forts of the Narrows after mid-day on March 18 at close range, while the "Queen Elizabeth," "Agamemnon," "Inflexible," and "Lord Nelson" shelled them from further off. Our sketch was made during the French attack, an hour before the "Bouvet" was mined,

which happened as the French were withdrawing after accomplishing their task. The attack was on the forts on the Asiatic side,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from where the waterway closes in and becomes "The Narrows" proper. Under Kephez Point, the prominent headland visible above the after-turret guns of the "Suffren," Submarine "E 15" was lost while reconnoitring on April 17.





BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: III.—THE PERSIAN GULF: SCENES OF FIGHTING AT KURNA, WHERE THE TURKS WERE RECENTLY REPULSED.

The recent Turkish attack on Kurna, made at the same time as those on Shaiba and Ahwaz, "commenced" (to quote the Secretary for India) "on the afternoon of the 11th, and was confined to long-range artillery-fire, which was quite ineffective, as all shells fell short of our entrenchments. This bombardment was resumed on the 12th with equally negative results. . . . No infantry attack was

attempted, but a large number of the enemy in native boats were observed by our troops and furnished an excellent target for the guns, both on shore and on H.M.S. 'Odin.'" Our photographs show: (1) Kurna after its capture—the effects of bombardment on a Custom House by the Tigris; (2) Guns in action in the desert; (3) A gun concealed behind an earthwork; and (4) A captured Turkish field-gun.





BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: III.—THE PERSIAN GULF: THE ANGLO-INDIAN OCCUPATION OF BASRA, NEAR WHICH THE TURKS WERE DEFEATED.

"The enemy's losses in the recent action at Shaiba," it was announced by the Secretary for India on the 22nd, "are now estimated at not less than 2500. Five hundred and fifteen prisoners, including six officers, were brought into Basra on Saturday. Our pursuing parties found the Turks everywhere in disorganised retreat, both by road and also by river in Arab craft of 20-40 tons burthen each. Twelve

of the latter were overtaken and either captured or sunk." Our photographs show: (1) Basra, from the Shat-el-Arab, with H.M.S. "Espiegle" in the foreground; (2) The River Shat-el-Arab near Basra; (3) The 10th Mule Corps on parade; and (4) Major-General C. T. Fry and the staff of the 18th Brigade, which captured Kurna and the Turkish garrison, including the Vali of Basra, over 30 officers, and 1100 men.





BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: IV. FRANCE: A PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE-GROUND AT NEUVE CHAPPELLE, WHERE THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS

The drawing here reproduced was made, shortly after the battle of Neuve Chapelle, by Mr. Frederic Villiers, the Special Artist of the "Illustrated London News" with the British forces. He took sketches under cover of the pile of sand-bags shown in the foreground. In a note to the drawing he writes: "My sketch is taken from the La Bassée road, where myself and two colleagues were conducted to visit the village of Neuve Chapelle. We were about to cross the bridge [i.e., the foot-bridge seen immediately to the left of the sand-bags] and enter the





HIGHLANDERS MADE A GALLANT CHARGE; SHOWING THE VILLAGE ON THE LEFT, AND, ON THE RIGHT, THE BOIS DE BIEZ. DRAWN BY FREDERIC VILLIERS.

forces. He  
elf and two  
enter the

communication-trench just built by our troops to connect with the German trench captured during the famous fight, when shell-fire put a stop to our movements. Then we turned and tried to reach 'Port Arthur,' but shell-fire was hot and strong in that direction, so we sought cover behind the sand-bag barricade on the La Bassée road, where I took a sketch of the ground over which our soldiers moved on the day of the victory." The bridge crossed a dyke by the side of the road. "Port Arthur" was the nickname of a German position.





**BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: V.—EAST AFRICA: THE GALLANT DEFENCE OF KARONGA, IN NYASALAND, AGAINST HEAVY GERMAN ODDS.**

Nyasaland, where a native rising occurred in February, was last autumn the scene of much fighting. The Colonial Secretary announced: "The enemy, who was apparently about 400 strong, evaded the British force, and at sunrise on September 9 attacked Karonga, which was defended by one officer, fifty African Rifles and police, and eight civilians. After three hours' resistance one of the columns from

the main British force arrived and drove off the enemy." On March 12, German raiders were dispersed near Karonga. Our photographs show: (1) Native troops at Karonga digging a trench before the Resident's house; (2) A trader's store at Karonga damaged by German Maxim fire; (3) A Maxim-gun redoubt at the traders' compound at Karonga; (4) Members of the Nyasaland Volunteer Reserve at Karonga.

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Jassin,





**BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: V.—EAST AFRICA: MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE'S FORCES ENGAGED IN GUN-PRACTICE.**

Some official details of the operations in East Africa since the beginning of November were given recently in the House of Lords by Lord Lucas. He had some reverses as well as successes to make public. "By the end of December," he said, "we had driven the enemy out of British territory and occupied Jassin, about twenty miles within German territory. On January 12, 1915, a strong German force with

guns and machine-guns secretly concentrated against Jassin, and, although every effort was made . . . I regret to say that the post, after expending all its ammunition, was compelled to surrender. . . . The Indian and African troops fought with great gallantry. On January 8 an expedition was sent from Mombasa to occupy the German island of Mafia. . . . The island has now been placed under British rule."





BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: VI.—GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: THE ADVANCE THROUGH THE DESERT FROM WALFISCH TO SWAKOPMUND.

"Every day," wrote a member of the Union northern force in German South-West Africa recently, "we have awful dust-storms lasting for hours and the shade temperature always over 100 degrees. . . . Mounted men have a thin time. It is frightfully difficult getting enough water. The photographs are: (1) Botha's burghers on the march through the sand; (2) Botha's burgher commandos

marching across the desert; (3) A patrol in the sand desert. Note covers for locks of rifles; (4) (left) Major Creswell, the Labour leader; (right) Lieut.-Colonel Purcell, D.S.O., commanding the Rand Rifles; (centre) Capt. and Adjut. Hemming." The writer adds that Major Creswell, second in command of the Rand Rifles, "is considered to be the future Premier of South Africa."





**BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS : VI.—GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA : BUILDING SAND-BAG BLOCKHOUSES ; AND OX-TEAMS DRAWING BIG GUNS.**

In the left-hand photograph men of the 1st Durban Light Infantry are seen building blockhouses at Walfisch ; that on the right shows an inspection by General Botha of big guns with ox-teams at Walfisch in February. In a letter describing the work of the northern force of the Union troops in German South-West Africa, after their landing in Walfisch Bay, an officer wrote : "We have been engaged on one

colossal fatigue : entrenching the bases, then building sea-walls, then building the railway from Walfisch to Swakopmund along the sea shore, guarding its construction, building sand-bag blockhouses at short intervals ; and also outposts and patrols. A necessary grind. . . . Now the railway has reached Swakop. General Botha landed on February 12 with well-equipped burghers."—{Photos. by a British Officer.





**BRITAIN'S SEVEN CAMPAIGNS: VII.—EGYPT: REED SCREENS TO PROTECT A STEAMER'S PASSENGERS FROM SNIPERS AT THE SUEZ CANAL.**

We see here a precautionary measure adopted for the safety of the passengers on board a mail-steamer, the "Ville de la Ciotat," one of the liners of the Messageries Maritimes, while in transit through the Suez Canal recently during the menace of an attack on the waterway by the Turks. A correspondent who was on board the steamer, and sent the photograph above, remarks that the British authorities at

Suez gave instructions to the captain of the "Ville de la Ciotat" on the liner arriving on her way to Marseilles, to erect screens of rushes and reeds along the rails of the vessel's upper decks, as a screen to conceal the passengers from the view of any prowling Turkish snipers who might fire on them from the banks of the Canal.





**TOBACCO-TINS AS HAND-GRENADES: MEN OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS LOADING RESERVE STOCKS IN REAR OF THE TRENCHES.**

Almost any sort of handy receptacle will serve at a pinch for holding the explosive charges of hand-grenades, and the ingenuity of the men at the front is seldom at a loss for materials. Empty jam and marmalade pots and tins, otherwise only cast away as useless, as "Eye-Witness" has narrated, are employed with satisfactory results, and we see here another commonly available kind of grenade-casing

being utilised—discarded tobacco and cigarette tins, some of which have been sent out from home in response to the appeals for supplying comforts for the men in the trenches. The loading of the grenades in the tins is no amateur business, and is carried out with every precaution against accidents, mostly by experts of the Royal Engineers.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]





**AUSTRIA'S BATTLE FOR THE CARPATHIAN PASSES: A CRACK CAVALRY REGIMENT, THE "KAISER CHASSEURS," ENTRENCHING ITSELF AMIDST THE SNOW.**

To hold the Carpathian passes the Austrians are utilising their cavalry as well as infantry, and the horsemen are called upon to take part in trench-fighting. We see a crack mounted corps of the Austrian Army, the 1st or "Kaiser Chasseurs," being so turned to account on the snow-covered summit of a pass, digging themselves in for a prolonged occupation of the position. Cavalry in the trenches has

been one of the abnormal features of the winter war in many places. At the time of the German "Advance on Calais" in October, after the fall of Antwerp, Sir John French had, as an emergency measure, to employ British cavalry for manning the trenches near Ypres until sufficient infantry regiments had time to reach the point of danger.—[Photo. Topical.]





THE TORPEDO AS A LAND WEAPON: THE DEVICE WITH WHICH GERMANS PULVERISED RANKS OF FRENCH INFANTRY—AS USED BY RUSSIA.

In the official French account of the recent capture of the crest of Les Eparges we learn that: "By violent hand-to-hand fighting they (the French infantry) penetrated and installed themselves in the German trenches, and in the evening they held an important part. To the east only was their progress stopped by aerial torpedoes, which the enemy threw on them, sometimes pulverising whole ranks with

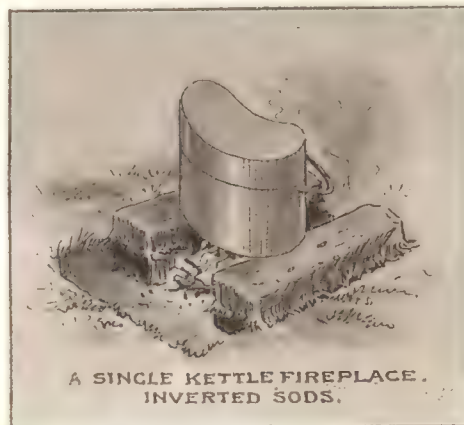
a single projectile." It was on April 5. In view of that it is interesting to see these illustrations. The first shows how the Russians at Port Arthur used land torpedoes: the torpedo leaving the tube. The second shows one of the torpedoes as found (live) in the Russian trenches at Port Arthur.—[Second Photograph from a Stereograph by James Ricallon; Copyright by Underwood and Underwood, London and New York.]



## HOW IT WORKS: XV.—FIELD COOKERY.

THE necessity for providing hot rations for troops in the field is frequently met by the construction of temporary ovens close to the scene of operations, as the transport of portable cookers in sufficient numbers to deal with a large output presents considerable difficulties. These temporary ovens are usually designed to work in one of two ways. In the one case the fire is kept burning during the process of cooking, the food being in a separate chamber the walls or floor of which are heated by the fire from outside. In the other type the fire is made inside the oven itself, and after the walls are sufficiently heated the fire is withdrawn and replaced by the food to be cooked.

The simplest form of oven, if it may be described as such, falling under the first of these headings is formed by placing a number of camp-kettles in two parallel rows a few inches apart; whilst a third row stands on the top of these to form a roof to the space between them, in which



the fire is kept burning. The rows of kettles in this case are placed in a line parallel with the direction of the wind, so that a draught is induced by the latter (Fig. 1).

A more elaborate form of the same idea is carried out by digging a long, narrow trench, in the direction of the wind, whose width is such that a row of camp-kettles resting on their sides will form a roof to the trench. The leeward end of this trench finishes in a chimney built of sods or

stones and clay. When a number of these trenches are constructed side by side, communicating with the chimney by a common trench or flue, the contrivance is called a "Parallel Kitchen" (Fig. 2, on opposite

page). If desired, three trenches can be arranged radially around the chimney, in which case a "Broad-Arrow Kitchen" is the result (Fig. 3).

When the necessary time and material are available, a very efficient oven may be built from bricks and clay, with the assistance of four sheets of corrugated iron. The sheets of iron are placed at intervals one above another as the walls are built. The bottom one, preferably pierced with a large number of holes to assist the draught, carries the fire, the ashes falling through into the pit below. The plate above this acts as the floor of the oven, the third one its top, and the fourth roofs the return flue (Fig. 4).

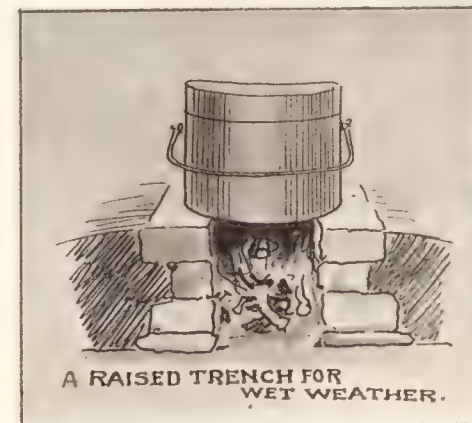
Turning to the second type of oven, which is fired inside, a good example is found in the construction known as the "Aldershot Oven" (Fig. 5). This is a chamber having a flat floor, a semicircular arched roof, one permanently closed end, and the other end fitted with a removable door (d).

To build this oven a piece of sheet-iron is laid

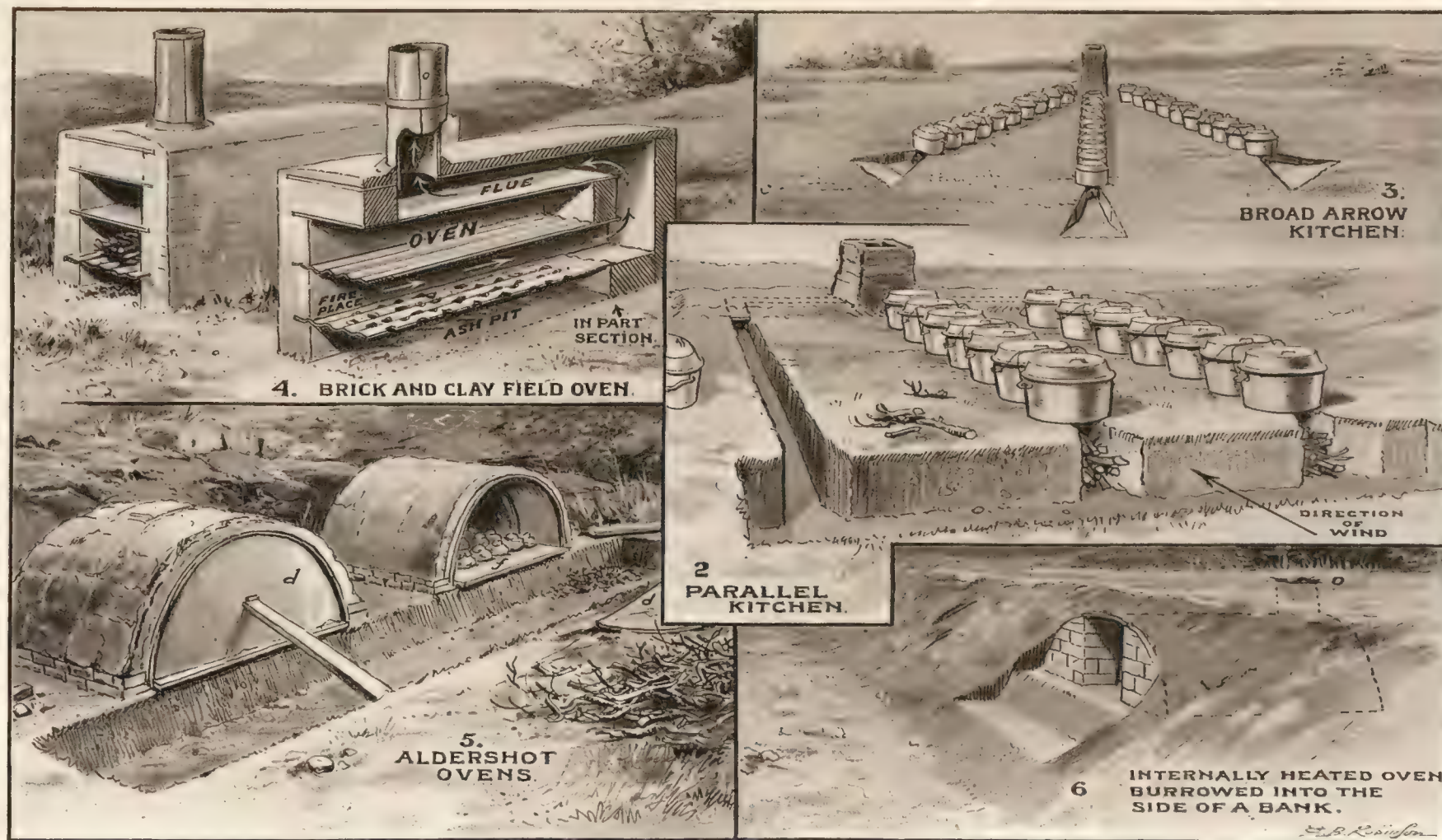


to form the floor (f), the roof of sods, stones, and clay being carried by another iron sheet supported on half-hoops, which can be conveniently made from an old wagon tyre divided into equal parts.

A very simple form of internally heated oven may be constructed by burrowing into the side of a bank (Fig. 6) to form a chamber (shown by dotted line), the front being built up except for the small opening through which access is obtained. This opening is fitted with a removable door. A chimney may be added by simply cutting a vertical opening (o) from the chamber to the top of the bank.





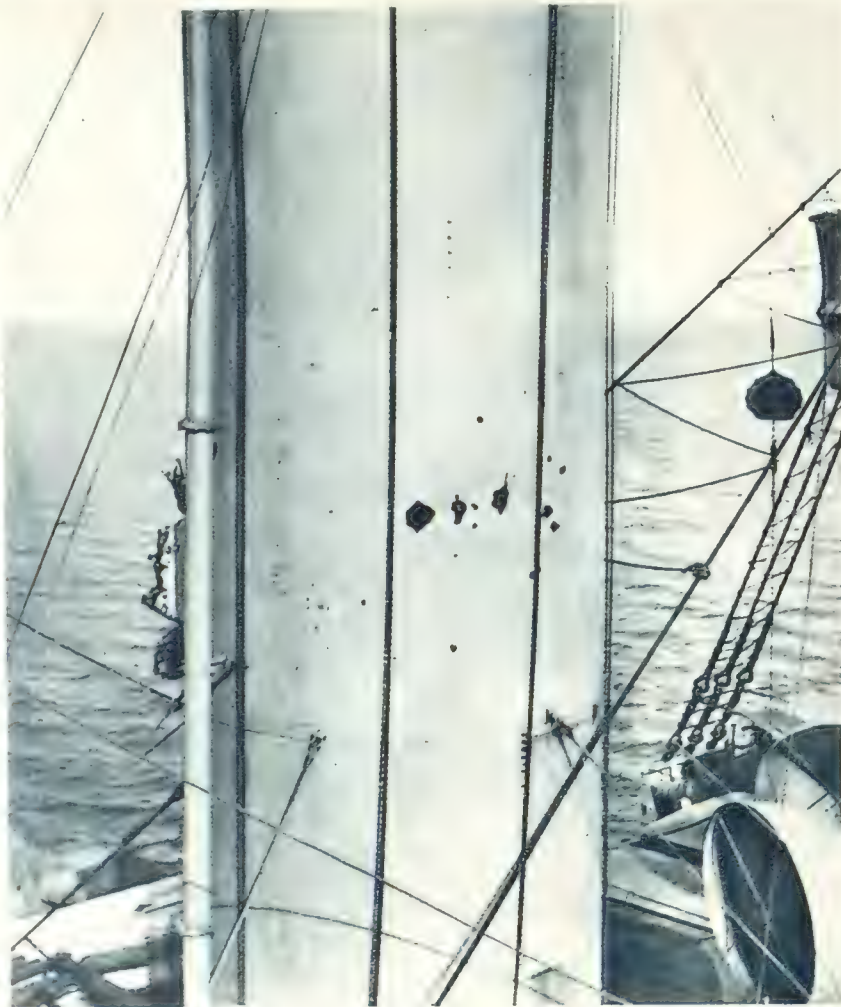


#### HOW IT WORKS: THE COOKING OF FOOD FOR AN ARMY IN THE FIELD—VARIOUS TYPES OF OVENS AND KITCHENS.

The fact that an Army fights on its stomach is nowhere better realised than in the British Army. As explained in the article opposite, Figs. 2, 3 and 4 above show types of ovens where the food is inside and the fire burns in an adjoining chamber; while Figs. 5 and 6 show another type where the fire is placed inside the oven and then withdrawn, whereupon the food is cooked in the oven thus heated.

The oven shown in Fig. 4 is for a more or less permanent camp; while to build "Aldershot" ovens, as in Fig. 5, would also be waste of time unless the troops were stationary for several days. The latest pattern of the "Aldershot" will bake 108 1½-lb. loaves in each batch. With a good heat rations for 220 men can be cooked in 2½ hours.





IN: THE HOLE MADE BY A 6-INCH SHELL ENTERING A WAR-SHIP'S FUNNEL.

These two photographs, from one of the war-ships in the Dardanelles, show what often results when even so slight an injury as a hit funnel is noted in the despatches. In the present case the damage was done by a 100-pounder shell from a 6-inch gun—rated as a “secondary armament,” weapon in naval text-book tables. In the left-hand illustration we see the comparatively small hole in the thin

OUT: THE HOLE MADE BY THE SHELL BURSTING IN THE WAR-SHIP'S FUNNEL.

metal of the funnel-casing that the shell makes on impact on one side. On the right-hand we see the huge, jagged orifice made as the effect of the shell bursting within the funnel from the action of its sensitive fuse, and passing through the further side of the funnel before the splinters had time to scatter.—[Photos. by C.N.]





HOW THE CAPTURE OF "HILL 60" WAS MADE POSSIBLE: THE EXPLOSION OF A LAND-MINE UNDER AN ENEMY TRENCH.

In places, land-mines are playing in the trench-warfare a part of immense local importance, and sometimes with wide-reaching results. Their immediate effect is that of a volcanic eruption, suddenly belching up in the midst of the trenches with a devastating burst of flame and dense smoke, the explosion excavating a gaping crater and killing or crippling all on the spot. Our photograph, taken from a

trench in front at the moment of a mine-explosion, vividly shows what onlookers see. The blowing-up always immediately precedes a bayonet-assault by the layers of the mine, before the survivors or their comrades in the adjoining trenches have time to pull themselves together. In that way our capture of the otherwise impregnable Hill 60, south-east of Ypres, was rendered possible.





**A PICTORIAL GEM FROM THE BATTLEFIELD: FRENCH NAVAL SNIPERS HIDDEN IN A BEACHED TRAWLER IN THE YSER ESTUARY.**

Like Dumanet, his linesman-compatriot and brother-in-arms in the trenches inland, Mathurin, the French bluejacket, assisting in barring the road to Calais in West Flanders, contrives, on occasion, to do some sniping on his own account in his own way. One of these methods we see in employment here, a party of French fusiliers, marines, sailors of the naval brigade, who are fighting ashore near Nieuport,

doing duty as sharpshooters from on board a trawler left stranded high and dry at low water on the foreshore of Yser estuary. They are in soldier clothes, except for the French naval sailor's cap, with its red pompon. Some Germans have come within range in the direction of Lombartzyde, and the sea-snipers are on them.—[Drawn by Alfred Bastien, who has just returned from the Front.]





**A PICTORIAL GEM FROM THE BATTLEFIELD: NEAR THE YSER—EVENING IN THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.**

This is a scene at the close of a day of battle in West Flanders. The locality is in the Yser valley. The grim dreadfulness is appealing and appalling in its mute testimony of carnage, and the utter desolation of a field of battle after the fiery tempest of combat has swept over it. We see what remained of a German force which had been actually wiped out of existence. The two howitzers,

standing as monuments of the stricken field, abandoned amidst the dead that strew the ground on all sides, accentuate the impressiveness of a marvellously realistic picture; while the gaunt branches of the pollard willows, the ruined peasant's cottage, the solitary riderless horse wandering on the field, add touches that complete the desolation of the scene.—[Drawn by Alfred Bastien, who has just returned from the Front.]





**GUARDIANS OF THE COAST: SHIPS OF THE BRITISH NAVY ON THE ENDLESS DUTY WHICH KEEPS THE ENEMY FROM OUR SHORES.**

The silent, steadfast work which is being done by our Navy day and night, keeping the enemy at bay, ensuring the nation against the peril of starvation, enabling it to keep calm in a time of unprecedented anxiety, has been universally recognised, and King George voiced the feeling of his subjects when he described it as our "sure shield." Our debt to the Navy is incalculable, not only for its splendid work

in action, but for the less conspicuous but not less valuable duty of safeguarding our commerce and rendering futile the "complete blockade" which was to bring about our speedy and complete defeat. Our illustration shows two British ships keeping the ceaseless vigil which enables us to sleep in security.—[Photo. by Whiffin.]





AMUSED AT A WOMAN FACETIOUSLY SHAKING HER FIST: GERMAN PRISONERS CAPTURED AT NEUVE CHAPELLE UNDER ESCORT NEAR ALDERSHOT.

These German prisoners, some of whom are seen taking off their caps to a woman who is facetiously shaking her fist at them, do not look at all sorry to be in England, or anxious at the prospect of any "hardships" awaiting them. They are being marched to their quarters near Aldershot. Many, it will be seen, are carrying their worldly goods in parcels, and all are well clothed and evidently well fed. As

regards the German casualties at Neuve Chapelle, Sir John French said in his despatch: "The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield which were seen and counted; and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed to the north-east and east by train. Thirty officers and 1657 other ranks were captured."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: V. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2/1ST KENT CYCLIST BATTALION.

The Kent Cyclist Battalion, as a corps of the Territorial Force, has its place in the Army List as one of a separate group of four—the Northern Cyclist Battalion, the Kent Cyclist Battalion, the Highland Cyclist Battalion, and the Huntingdonshire Cyclist Battalion. Apart from these also there are a number of cyclist battalions which form part of various Territorial regimental establishments. For example: the Royal Scots, the Norfolk and the Suffolk Regiment, the East Yorkshires, the Devonshires, the Royal Sussex, the Hampshires, the Welsh Regiment, the London Regiment, each possess a cyclist

battalion. Kent is doing well among our fighters: the East Kents (the Buffs) comprise two battalions of Regulars, one Special Reserve, two Territorial, and four New Army battalions; the Queen's Own Royal West Kent have the same total exactly. The Kent Cyclist Battalion could hardly desire better companionship than that of its county comrades in arms. Its regulars have a splendid record. The fame of "the Buffs" is world-wide, and dates from Queen Elizabeth's time: the Royal West Kents represent to-day the heroic 50th of Corunna.—[Photo. by S. and G.]





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: V. OFFICERS OF THE 2/1ST KENT CYCLIST BATTALION.

In the Back Row (from left to right) standing, are: 2nd Lieut. V. D. J. Saxon, Lieut. and Quartermaster A. Davis, 2nd Lieut. A. W. H. Theodosius, 2nd Lieut. W. R. C. Hodge, Lieut. H. S. Hurrell, 2nd Lieut. J. A. Harding, 2nd Lieut. G. T. Manby-Colegrave, 2nd Lieut. H. E. Smith, 2nd Lieut. V. A. Brisley, 2nd Lieut. J. N. Le Fleming, 2nd Lieut. R. Feild. In the Front Row (from left to right), seated, are: Capt. G. J. V. Weigall (the well-known cricketer), Capt. A. J. Porter, Capt. G. F. W. Powell, Major H. W. Robinson, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Warner, V.D., Capt. and Adj. K. C. H. Warner, Capt. H. W. Knocker,

Capt. G. K. Furley, Capt. Collingwood Ingram. The Hon. Colonel is Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B., Extra-Equerry to the King, and Equerry to Queen Alexandra, in command of the Grenadier Guards and Regimental District. Col. Streatfeild, it may be added, has been the Colonel of the Kent Cyclist Battalion for the past six years, since March 1907. Lieut.-Col. Warner, who is a retired Volunteer officer, took up his present post in November last. As a Kentish corps, the county motto will be apt: "Invicta."  
—[Photo. by S. and G.]



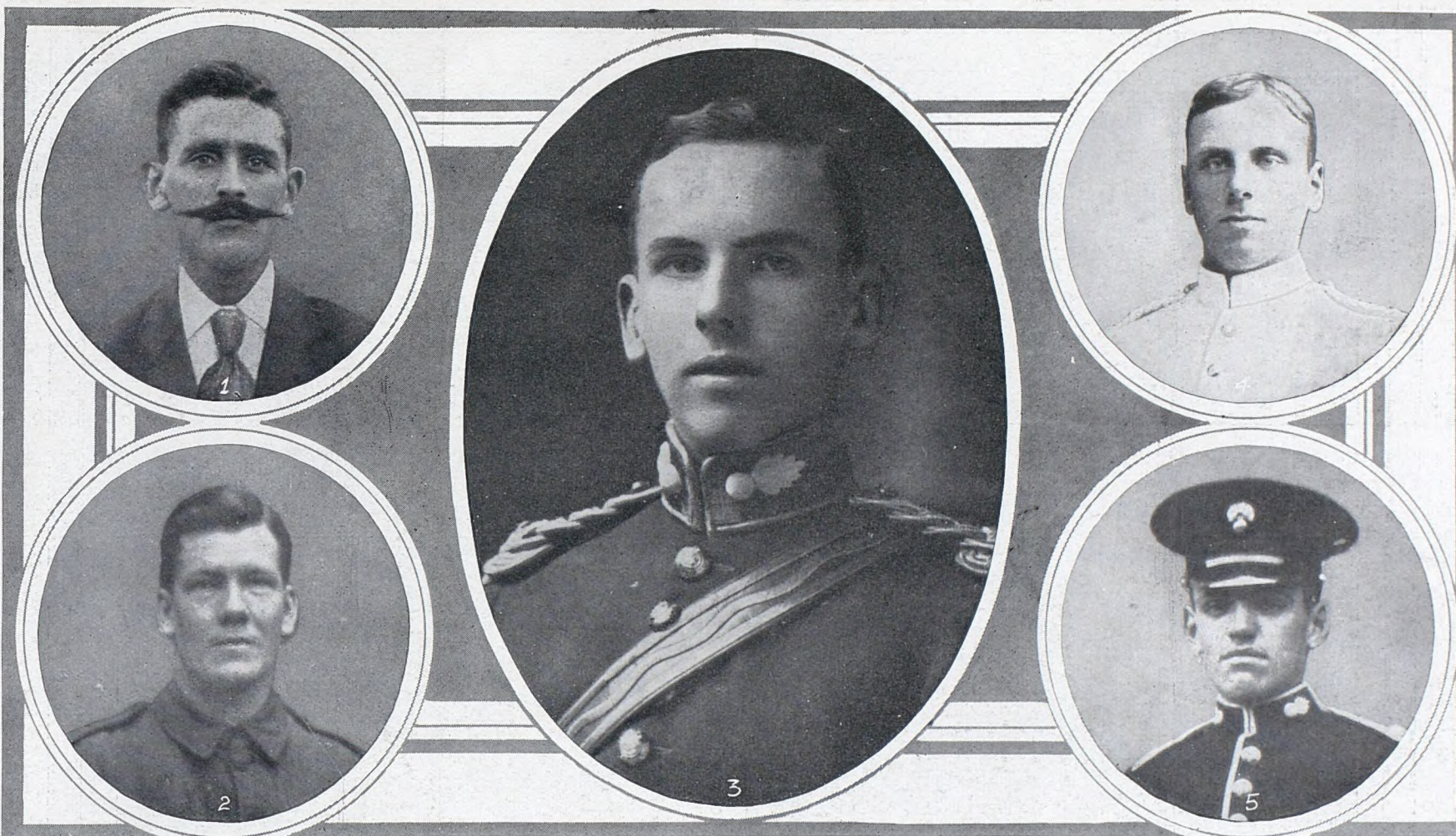


FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: V. THE 2/1ST KENT CYCLIST BATTALION UNDERGOING FIELD SERVICE TRAINING.

We give this week, as the fifth of our series, the 2/1st Kent Cyclist Battalion (the original Corps has recently been divided), a unit of the Territorial Force. The Kent Cyclist Battalion was a completely established Corps, with headquarters and drill-hall at Tonbridge, antecedent to the war. Our first illustration shows the battalion mounted, and on a route march as at the Front. In the second, the com-

panies in column are seen "grounding cycles." No. 3 shows the drummers of the battalion. No. 4 shows men resting "easy" while at drill. The rôle of the Corps is to act as a complete unit when taking the field, and be employed like any ordinary battalion in the firing-line, not distributed as cyclist orderly and despatch-carrying sections, for which duties other cyclists are employed.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



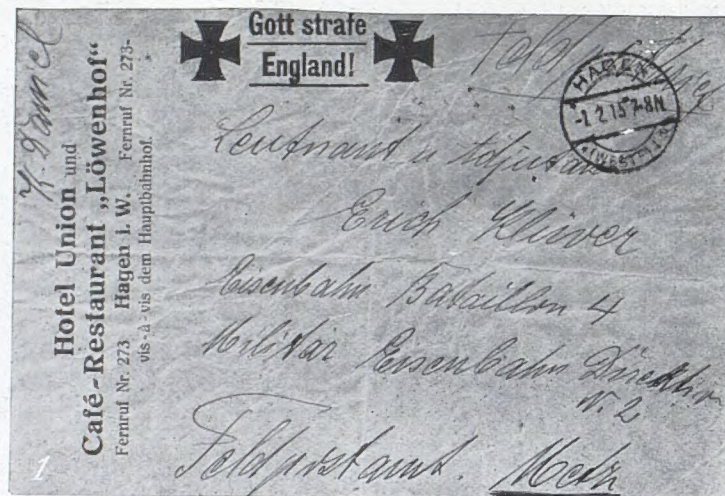


FIVE BRITISH HEROES OF THE BATTLEFIELD: GALLANT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(1) Private Ross Tollerton, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, carried a wounded officer, at the Aisne, under heavy fire, into safety, and, later, lay beside him for three days until rescued. (2) Private Henry May, the Cameronians, carried a wounded officer into safety, under heavy fire, at La Boutillerie. (3) Lieut. Cyril Martin, V.C., D.S.O., Royal Engineers, is the only officer who has won both honours in

the present war: the D.S.O. for bravery at Le Cateau; and the Victoria Cross at Spanbroek Molen. Lance-Corporal Wilfred Dolby Fuller, Grenadiers, took fifty Germans single-handed, at Neuve Chapelle. Private Edward Barber, V.C., Grenadiers, reported killed (unofficially) at Neuve Chapelle, threw bombs with such effect that he was found "with the enemy surrendering all about him."—[Photos. 4 and 5 by Farrington Photo. Co.]





CURIOSITIES FROM THE FRONT: "GOTT STRAFE" LETTER; BURIED FLINT-LOCK; BOW AND ARROW IN OUR TRENCHES; AND A CASUALTY "75."

The first photograph given above shows how the German cry, "Gott strafe England" (that is, "God punish England") is being printed on envelopes. The old flint-lock pistol shown in the second photograph was found at some considerable depth by British soldiers digging trenches at La Bassée. The weapon is at least two hundred years old. In the third photograph a British officer is breaking the

monotony of a dull spell in the trenches by using a "home-made" bow and arrow. By such means facetious messages are on occasion shot into the German trenches. In the fourth illustration is seen one of the famous French "75's," sent home from the front as a "casualty," and is now on exhibition in the Court of Honour of the Invalides.—[Photos. by Record Press, Topical, and Photopress.]





THE ROYAL PRIVATE: PRINCE LEOPOLD SALUTED BY SOME OF HIS COMRADES.

As our readers are aware, Prince Leopold, elder son of King Albert, recently joined the 12th Regiment of Infantry of the Line as a private soldier, and so entered the ranks of a regiment made famous by its defence of Dixmude, fighting for which its flag was decorated with the Order of Leopold. For the reception of the young Prince, the Regiment paraded, flag at head, before King Albert and Queen



A PRINCE AS A PRIVATE SOLDIER: PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM.

Elizabeth. His Majesty expressed the joy he felt at seeing his heir enter a regiment whose glory won at the battle of the Yser will never be excelled. Prince Leopold was given the accolade by the Colonel; and the Regiment then marched past with its new recruit in the ranks. Prince Leopold was born on November 3, 1901.—[Photos, by Farrington Photo. Co.]





THREE GERMAN SHELLS BURSTING IN THE AIR OVER THE OUTSKIRTS OF A VILLAGE IN FLANDERS: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH.

The Germans are not so prodigal of shells as they were at first. Some economy has been necessitated, perhaps, by the threatened shortage of copper. Mr. Lloyd George said in his recent speech on munitions: "A good deal of the German shell was a failure, and I have no doubt it is due to the fact that they have had to extend enormously their machinery for the output of their ammunition. They had to

utilise works which up to the present were never utilised for this purpose, and they had to use men who had never turned their hand before to the production of shells. The result is that a very considerable proportion of their shells do not explode. Their shells are not as good as they were at the beginning of the war."